

**Illinois Department of Revenue  
Regulations**

<b>Title 86 Part 480 Section 480.101 Nature, Rate and Scope of the Tax</b>
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**TITLE 86: REVENUE**

**PART 480  
HOTEL OPERATORS' OCCUPATION TAX ACT**

**Section 480.101 Nature, Rate and Scope of the Tax**

a) Nature and Rate of Tax

- 1) The Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act imposes a tax upon persons engaged in the business of renting, leasing or letting rooms in a hotel at the rate of 5% of 94% of the gross rental receipts from such renting, leasing or letting, excluding, however, from said gross rental receipts, the proceeds of such renting, leasing or letting to permanent residents of such hotel (i.e., from persons who occupy or have the right to occupy such rooms for at least thirty consecutive days).
- 2) There is also imposed an additional tax upon persons engaged in the business of renting, leasing or letting rooms in a hotel at the rate of 1% of 94% of the gross rental receipts from such renting, leasing or letting, excluding, however, from gross rental receipts, the proceeds of such renting, leasing or letting to permanent residents of that hotel.
- 3) A hotel is any kind of building in which the public may, for a consideration, obtain living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations. (For a more complete definition of "hotel", see Section 480.105 of this Part.)
- 4) The exclusion for permanent residents means that the tax is imposed on the business of renting rooms for use as living quarters, or for sleeping or housekeeping accommodations, where such renting is done on a transient basis.
- 5) The tax is an occupation tax whose legal incidence is on the lessor of the rooms. Nevertheless, persons subject to the tax imposed by The Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act may reimburse themselves for their tax liability under the Act by separately stating such tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with any locally imposed Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax.
- 6) Any amount added to a taxable rental charge and collected because of the tax also represents a portion of the gross rental receipts that are subject to the tax. However, the tax rate, instead of being a flat 6% of total receipts, has been adjusted by the General Assembly so as to be 5% of 94% plus 1% of 94% of total receipts, in order to avoid the payment of tax on amounts which are added to rental charges because of the tax.

b) Scope of the Tax--Examples of Taxability and Exemption

- 1) Since The Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax is imposed on receipts from renting rooms for living quarters, or for sleeping or housekeeping accommodations, the tax does not apply to the receipts from the renting of rooms for other purposes, such as for use as display rooms or sample rooms, as meeting rooms, as offices or as private dining rooms.
- 2) Since the tax is limited to the renting of rooms to the "public", a private club which restricts its renting of rooms to its members and their guests would not be liable for the tax on its rental receipts from such rooms.
- 3) The business of renting rooms to the public for use as living quarters, or for sleeping or housekeeping accommodations, is subject to the tax even if the person paying for the room may be a church, charity or school or some other kind of nonprofit organization, and even if the person paying for the room may be a governmental agency or instrumentality (Federal, State or local, or even a foreign government).
- 4) There is no exemption simply because the lessor of the rooms is a nonprofit organization, such as a church, charity or school. However, a college or other school is not subject to the tax on its receipts from renting rooms to its students for use as living quarters or for sleeping or housekeeping accommodations because this is not the renting of the rooms to the "public". Nevertheless, if the school rents rooms for such purposes to persons who are not enrolled with the school in courses of study for credit, such renting is not being done to students, but is being done to the "public", and the school incurs Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax liability on its rental receipts from this activity, if such lessees do not qualify as permanent residents.
- 5) Likewise, the renting of rooms on a transient basis to the public for use as living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations where the lessor is a charitable organization, such as the Y.M.C.A. or the Y.W.C.A., is subject to The Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax.
- 6) If an operator should make a separate and specific charge for the use of bedding or other facilities furnished in connection with the use of a room as living quarters or for sleeping or housekeeping accommodations, the operator's additional receipts from this source are subject to The Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax. However, that tax does not apply to the operator's receipts from selling food, beverages or other tangible personal property, nor to receipts from the selling of tickets to theatre performances or other similar activities, nor to other receipts which are not in any way reasonably connected with or attributable to the renting, leasing or letting of rooms for use as living quarters or for sleeping or housekeeping accommodations: Provided that exemption for such nontaxable receipts cannot be claimed unless supported by proper books

and records as provided for in Section 4 of The Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act and in Section 480.115 of this Part.

- 7) *The Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax is not imposed upon gross rental receipts for which the hotel operator is prohibited from obtaining reimbursement for the tax from the customer by reason of a federal treaty* (Section 3 of the Act). Under the Vienna Convention, some foreign diplomats are not required to pay reimbursement charges that are similar in nature to taxes. The exemption for rentals to certain diplomatic personnel applies only to diplomatic personnel possessing certain types of diplomatic tax exemption cards issued by the U.S. Department of State, Office of Foreign Missions. There are 2 types of diplomatic tax exemption cards: personal tax exemption cards and mission tax exemption cards. For each of these categories, 2 types of color-coded cards are issued: a blue-striped card that allows an individual or mission to make purchases exempt from all sales and use taxes and taxes on hotel rooms and a striped card of one of several other colors (yellow, green, red, or red-green) that allows an individual or mission to make tax-exempt purchases in all purchase categories except for the restricted purchase categories printed on the colored stripe. For examples, see 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130 Illustration A.

In documenting this exemption, a hotel operator must obtain the mission's name, the card holder's name, the exemption number, the expiration date, and the color of the stripe on the card, or a photocopy of the diplomatic card.

c) How to Compute Applicable Tax Rate or Effective Date of New Tax

- 1) For the purposes of The Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act, any tax liability incurred in respect to the renting, leasing or letting of rooms in a hotel shall be computed by applying, to the gross receipts from such renting, leasing or letting, the tax rate in effect as of the date when the lessee occupies a specific room or rooms or becomes irrevocably liable to pay rent for the right to occupy a specific room or rooms. Deposits paid in advance shall be deemed to be received as rental receipts when the specific room or rooms to which such deposit is applied as rent shall be deemed to be rented, leased or let within the meaning of the preceding sentence.
- 2) Likewise, when something that has been exempted becomes taxable as to room renting, leasing or letting that occurs on or after some particular date, the date of renting, leasing or letting for this purpose shall be deemed to be the date when the lessee occupies a specific room or rooms or becomes irrevocably liable to pay rent for the right to occupy a specific room or rooms.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 17814, effective November 28, 2000)